INGLORIOUS RESULT OF THE ATTACK

The Enemy Driven off with Heavy Loss.

NO FURTHER HEAVY FIGHTING.

GREAT MOVEMENT ON FOOT. 15-inch shell.

The Army in Motion for an Unknown Position.

PECIAL DISPATCHES OF THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

President-The New Movement Begins. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 23, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Tuesday, June 21-11 p. m.

As I write another important movement of this army being executed. The last of the sick and wounded of all the corps are

and the hospital tents will seen be all struck and loaded for a general movement to-morrow. General headquarters are to move at 9 o'clock in the morning. Of course any details at present would be contraband ent must have been one of Meade

from our position here; and the public will be satisfied n understanding the change to be prompted by prosects of advantages and not forced by necessity. The nost confidence pervades the command.

President Lincoln visited this army to-day. He rode wherever he was recognized. It is understood that he eturned with Gen. Grant to City Point this afternoon. Not a single rumor is affoat that his visit was in any way official.

Since the above was written headquarters has bee

Trip up the James River-Personal Notes-How Gen. Grant Looks-Gen. Butler in Consultation-Gen. Weitzel Smoking His Pipe-A Visit to Admiral House-An Iron-clad Fight Which was of the Service-The Rebel Perces and tain it is, he has not crossed the James. Where They Are.

on Our Special Correspondent.
HEADQUARTERS GEN. EUTLER, June 19, 1864. The Sabbath opened bright and beautiful, its illuess uninterrupted by even the rumble-tumble of army wagon. Fresh and clear across the fields rang the cavalry bugles sounding reveille, and the morning e infantry was borne out from the depths of the forest upon the invigorating morning breeze. Nine o'clock found Gen. Butler, a portion of his staff,

nd your correspondent in the saddle, on route for "Grey Mud" and a trip up James River. Stopping the "Grey Mud" and a trip up sames at City Point, Lieut. Gen. Grant, Gen. Barnard, at City Point, Lieut. Gen. Grant, Gen. m army of silver leafs were received on board. The tonversation became animated. There sat the imperturbable Grant, looking at least

prior to this campaign, quietly smoking his eigar, sugresting some stening to the conversation and propositions of those ound him, as becomes a thinking man,

But underneath all the impenetrability which has been accorded to him, and claimed as a great point in Gen. Grant's character. I thought I could discern in the ward consciousness of the magnitude of the struggle in esponsibility resting apon him, and the quiet, dignified city. rmination to rise superior to all circumstances.

Gen. Butler, brimfal of hope, sauguine of success, and erflowing with expedients to worry and annoy the emy, explained with remarkable clearness the differat positions along the river, proposed this plan and at plan, and other plans, all tending to the damage of foe, never hesitating to meet any and all objections by the counter suggestions of a thoroughly practice nd, showing at once a comprehensive grasp of the whole situation, so attention to detail, a counter mind or all the possible contingencies of the great game, and above all, a rigid determination to overcome any and all obstacles. With a man of his caliber "al

things are possible."

Gen. Weitzel sat smoking his pipe with the phleg to the conversation, answering all questions with a esirable in a military man, suggesting occasionally an w a contingency which they had not mentioned, fixing aneavers with the unhesitating indisputable air of

One does not nor cannot see the latent energy-the thorough earnestness—of the man until he becomes sreased by the force of circumstances, and then it finds tent, not in hasty movements of the body, nor in vio-ant vocal demonstrations has more in the ministion of the voice, the brightening of the eyes, from rhigh beam forth the whole soul of a man thoroughly and heartily engaged in a work at which he feels him-

marking the spot opposite which the "Com. was blown up; post the rock opposite Dutch Alker's Mansion and Landing, and into the doubt of considerable strength, mounting eight or ten gather right of our line, where the monitors gans. Although within a mile of our lines, it is almost not sure collected. The party were received d gunboats are collected. The party were received powerless to harm us. The moment its gans commence a bastery of three gans in range board the Mairern, Admiral Lee's flag abid. with operating down somes a shower of heavy shells from our gunboats and land forces.

# New-York Tribune.

Vol. XXIV ..... No. 7,245.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 24, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

tion of the party. The shells were thrown at the How- of but little value to the enemy. lett House. The first fell just in front; the second passed through the house, and exploded just beyond.

Dr. Howlett will find his residence converted into a fine
Summer mansion, the ventilation being perfect. In fact,
it is fast being made latticework of, and will answer the purposes of an arbor better than a dwelling-house.

Retiring to the "Grey Mud," lunch was served While engaged in the discussion of the edibles and bibibles, an officer from the "Tecumseh" came off to comnunicate with the Admiral. "The signal station re ports the Rebel fron-clads coming down the river and re off City Point, attended by a concourse of people, the Captain wishes to know if he can open on them. Let him open at once was the Admiral's reply.

This information spoiled the Admiral's appetite, sened orders for the fleet to hold themselves in rendiness. A cloud of smoke accompanied a bright flash, and then a railroad train went tearing through the air across the low land between the "Tecumseh" and Cox's Point. Then came the collision, the explosion of a

The firing was directed by the signal officer from the ower irland, and after a few more shots, the range was obtained, and the former attendant of the Rebel rams left unceremoniously. None of the people North need expect to hear of an iron-clad fight in these waters, as Admiral Lee has sunk a stone fleet directly in front of his position, which prevents the rams from reaching him, and him from reaching the iron-clads. Gens. Grant, Butler, Barnard, Weitzel and others of

ine of our intrenchments. The rest of the party returned in the Greyhound. Away in the distance could and Wounded Sent Away-Visit of the be seen a small squad of Rebel cavalry, moving toward Richmond. Otherwise the return trip was devoid of in-

Nothing of interest occurred along our lines yester. The following, from H. E. W., has just been day. A sergeant of the 9th New-Jersey was sent upon

dicket last night with three of the 100 day men.

Nor being willing to trust them, he placed them in a being placed in ambulances and started for City Point with his rifle cocked, and calling to him in a low tone to "Come in

> He was on the point of trying his chances with his rifle, when he discovered three privates also crossing him with their pieces. He knew the hundred day men could not help him out of his emergency, and so selecting a tree, he suddenly jumped behind it, and calling in," fired at him. This aroused the recruits in the scared the Rebels and they left.

Adjt. Kech of the 188th Pennsylvania Regiment was the lines, and was loudly cheered by the troops to day dismissed from the service for cowardice in running nine miles away from his regiment and reporting that the Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel had been killed The coward had his straps and buttons cut off, was noved, and the movement referred to at last accounts with guas reversed and bayonets pointed toward him, and the last at "charge bayonets;" labeled "coward," and with unblushing impudence.

It has now been escertained that McLaw's division burg, that the rest of that corps is in front of our line. But where the rest of Lee's army is, is a question pur-Jerseyman-A Coward Drummed Out ing Hauter or after Sherman, remains to be seen. Cer-

Army Corps, vice Gillmore, relieved. W. H. K.

A Brenthing Spell-Intrepidity of our Ar-- Position of the Enemy - Rickmond gentleman and a dauntless soldier.

From Our Special Correspondent. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

curiously surveying the other, as if to measure its power scherals immediately grouped themselves around sev. and discover its intentions. The wary picket, from his mal maps and charts produced by Gen. Butler, and the post behind some friendly tree or bush, peering cautionaly out, with his finger upon the trigger of his trusty rifle, keeps untiring watch upon his adversary, dis- ject as the great finger of the relentless surgeon is exwhen I saw him in Washington quietly smoking his eigar, sug-occasionally, asking a pointed occasionally, asking a pointed some idea occasionally, asking a pointed tionless on earthworks, from behind which, at one bugle now and then, studying the map carefully, and blast, would spring bright lines of bayonets; cannon frown from every eminence, and not a tithe of vigilance is relaxed. From the hights east of Petersburg one looks sary. Sometimes the subject lies passive under the in down upon a scene possessing almost every element of severest operation, and at other times he imagines him-rural beauty. A lovely valley, rich with fields of ripening grain, with dark, inviting groves, and wind streams, lies before you. Here and there, peeping above the tree tops, are seen the roofs and chimneys of short sleep and awakes to find his wound dressed, and hich we are engaged, a deep feeling of the great suburban manalons, while beyond rise the spires of the himself lying weak and nervelees side by side with

> could almost doubt that behind that crest, or in those dark woods just ahead of you, are the still defant legions sharpshooter; a small globe of quivering brains proof the enemy awaiting our advance. Just in the edge of that grove, to the right, is a Rebel battery, yonder is another, and yonder is still another. They are silent to-day, but yesterday the white smoke rising from the guns revenled their location, and to-day any of our canoniers can tell you the weight of the shot used by them, and the degree of accuracy with which they were

men! Almost obscured at times by the sulphurous clouds which surround them, and scemingly oblivious of the fact that the shells of the enemy are hissing and bursting around them, they work away as systematical ly as if drilling on their old parade ground in camp. There falls in the harness, a battery horse, torn mangled by a shell; there goes "No. 2," shot through the head by a sharp-shooter—it's of no consequence, another springs to supply his place, and everything goes on as before. Yonder in that redoubt is a single R gun. For the last ten minutes, at regular intervals, it has belehed of th clouds of smoke, and has sent immense shells into the battery, killing both men and horses. Finally, annoyed and irritated, the Captain determined to silence this destructive mouster, ed with a muttered "Curse that gun!" exclaimed: "Men, bring 'Roarer' and 'Chaos' to bear on yonde redoubt; we'll see if we can't silence that infernal gun." "Roarer" and "Chaos" are brought tolbear on the iron Rebel; white smoke puffs, occasioned by the bursting of our shells, appear in rapid succession, until a thick cloud hangs over the Kebel redoubt; their shells come Turkey Island Bend, Curtis Nock, past the Mined less frequent, and in a few moments the gun is silent. On the other side of the Appomation, and three miles was blown up; peat the rock opposite Dutch north-east from Petersburg, is Fort Clifton, a Rebel re-

The troops of the Army of the Potomac proper are now disposed in a semi-circular line around the town, our left extending across the Petersburg and Norfolk railroad on the south, and our right resting on the Ap pomattox at the Mills house, four miles north-east of the city. Gen. Butler's forces occupy a position on our right, and front to the north and westward toward the Petersburg and Richmond railroad.

There are different opinions as to the number of Reb el troops lying in front of Petersburg. It is known that Beauregard's troops are there, as a great majority of the prisoners thus far captured represent themselves as belonging to his command. Pickett's division also for a portion of the enemy's right, and lies south and in the immediate vicinity of the town. A large portion of newever, and he at once returned to the flag-ship and Lee's army, however, confronts Butler, and is so disposed as to defend any movement of Grant against the Petersburg and Richmond railroad. The occupation of this road by our forces would undoubtedly compel the abandonment of Petersburg, while at the same would hasten the downfall of the Rebel capital. Petersburg the termini of the Norfolk, Weldon and Lynchburg railroads, once in our possession, with Gor ville occupied by Hunter and our cavalry constantly cutting the Danville road, and the fall of Richmond even without further aggressive movements on our part, be comes simply a matter of time.

Rebel prisoners report Richmond prepared for a long

siege, and state that for three months past army supthies have been forwarded to the city in anticipation Grant's intentions. Most of the Rebel prisoners taker the party here went ashore, and rode back along the are still hopeful and confident of ultimate success. "In what," they sneeringly ask, "has Grant been succes ful? True, he has taken more guns than we have, and perhaps a few more prisoners, but wherein has he achieved anything like a complete success? Finding all his attempts to drive us from our positions futile h fewer prospects of taking Richmond than ever Among the Rebel prisoners sent to Washington to-day riffe-pit and then threw himself forward as an advanced Many of the prisoners captured of late are better clad redette meaning to keep awake. But drowsiness came than usual, and wear a substantial suit of light-blue upon him, and from one of the spells he was aroused by cloth resembling that worn by our men, which they a noise near him. Looking up he saw a Rebel sergeant state is manufactured in England and brought into the "Confederacy" by blockade-runners.

The country will be glad to learn that Gen. Hancock's health is improving, and that he will soon reassume His wound, which has neve fully closed, recently discharged a piece of bone, and the surgeons now look for its permanent healing. Let history record that Gen. Hancock, with a devot out to the Rebel Sergeant, "Hadn't you better come dom witnessed, shared with his invincible troops of the 2d Corps all of the privations and perils of a long and rifle pits who vexed the air with their bullets, which arduous campaign, disdaining to leave the field, aithough suffering deliv from a distressing wound.

Among the brave spirits who fell in the recent battles was Col. Wm. H. Baird, commanding the 196t New Rork, which regiment, it will be remembered was disgraced at the surrender of Harper's Ferry b and the regiment hadly cut up, none of which was true. the dismissal of its officers for misbehavior. Col. placed between two platoons of men, the front rank his brother officers; but, convinced of his ef ficiency, and of his innocence of the charge of cow-ardice, he was reinstated as Lieut. Colonel of his old and preceded by a drnm-corps playing the "Rogue's regiment by the Governor, and returned to the field March." To his shame be it said, that he bore himself At Morton's Ford, last Winter, bravest among the brave, was Col. Baird. Laboring under the imputation of Longstreet's Corps has joined Beauregard at Peters- to the world the faisity of the charge; and nobly did he dery death, as, mounted on a white horse, he rode along his skirmish line, continually exposed to the murderous Not Fought-Flank Movement by a zling all the wisdom of the army. Whether he is hunt- fire of sharpshooters. But he escaped unharmed, to receive the congratulations of many a generous heart on his noble daring. From the first battle of the Wilderness, Col. Baird led his regiment through every subsequent engagement, and always in such a manner as bequent engagement, and always in such a manner as because the following inscription: "You ded Yankee sens of believing inscription in the position was subsequently abandoned by Gen. Brooks has been placed in command of the 10th derness, Col. Baird led his regiment through every subto win the encomimus of his superiors and the admiration of his men. Hereafter, let no one dare to mention tillerymen-Disposition of Our Troops the name of Col. Wm. H. Baird only as a noble-hearted

Provisioned for a Siege-Gen. Hancock | The sick list is swelling with cases of diarrhes and Better - Our Failen Braves - Sickness general exhaustion. The intensity of the heat and the which must be appeased by frequent and copious draughts of water. As the consequence, deleterious Near Pernasutra, Va., June 21, 1864. \( \) draughts of water. As the consequence, deleterious Both armies are breathing again, and each is results follow, and many a poor fellow soon finds himself in the hospital.

If you would see the "wrinkled front" of "grimvisaged war," visit the hospitals after a battle. Go to the operating table and observe the delirium of the subploring his bleeding side. But the poor sufferer is all ether and folded cone shape, stands at his head, and while he closely watches the beating of the pulse, applies the blessed neutralizer of pain, as he deems necess severest operation, and at other times he imagines himthe enemy with cowardice, and dares him to come on, whose case the surgeon says at a glance is beyond the reach of skill. He was shot through the forehead by a trudes from the wound, and the convulsive gasp at long intervals shows that the poor sufferer is fast approaching "the sleep which knows no wak-ing." And yet the surgeon says he may live in that condition twelve hours longer. Such cases frequently occur. Return to the hospital in the morning. The attendants are bringing out those who died during the night, and laying them, wrapped in their blankets, in a row outside the hospital, preparatory to their burial. Go count the little headboards made from cracker boxes, and standing in rows over the graves of the doad under yonder trees. Perchance the form of some acquaintance or soldier friend whos warm hand you grasped but yesterday, may rest be neath one of those unpretending headboards. But the dawn of the great hereafter! will it not behold those slanghtered heroes, resurrected and beautified, the recipients of a crown to which many who repose beneath the marble of Paria will not dare to aspire? J. C. G.

conful Attempt to Trap Gen. Sheridan.

FORTHERS MONROE, Wednesday, June 22, } via Baltimore, Thursday, June 23, 1864. The steamer Iolas has arrived from the White House, which place she left yesterday morning.

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th inst., Gens Fitshugh Lee and Wade Hampton made an attack or our forces intronched there, under Gen. Abercrombie. The Rebels charged upon our works, but were re salsed and driven back by our gunboats there, the Com odore More, Capt. Rabcock, and two others, which

pened a heavy fire on the Rebels. At 7 o'clock, the Rebels, having succeeded in plantin

Some prisoners captured say that they mistook ou gunboats for transports, and had expected to capture ur troops at the White House before Gen. Sheridan' command arrived, and then intercept his force, and, i possible, prevent his safe arrival at White House.

In all these movements they were defeated. Our lose was only three wounded, one mortally

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon Sheridan's advanced mard arrived at the White House, and at 5 o'clock the General arrived there with his entire command. Yesterday morning, the 21st inst., there was so skirmishing among the pickets, and it was expected

that there would be a general engagement. Gen. Getty had arrived and relieved Gen. Abercron hie, who had been previously ordered to report to

Washington for duty.

During the continuance of the Rebel attack, Gen Abererombie received a dispatch from Gen. Grant to hold the position at all hazards till assistance arrived.

which, by the aid of gunboats, he was enabled to do

kept annoying one of our batteries on the left for some | 8

of the purply if found that the information contained in the how he for ready the court to problem. Even while the how he forest when the public. Even while the how he fore information contained by the court of the public. Even while the content of the most to be prisoner of all grades, and the court of the public of the p

ing for his approach.

Adjt. Gen. L. Thomas arrived in the city last evening. He comes to look after the negro troops in this Department, and to second the labors of Capt. Musser.

Capt. Hunter Brooke, laty of Gen. Thomas's staff, has, at the solicitation of Brig. Gen. Miller, been appointed Provost-Marshal of the city, and has, I under stand, accepted the position. Capt. Brooke was formerly a private of the 2M Minnesota, next an additional sid to Get. Halleck assigned to duty with Gen. Robert L. McCook, was with him at the time of his murder by guerrillas, was then made Judge-Advocate on Gen. Rosecram's staff, continued the same on Gen. Thomas's, and now takes this now position with Gen. Miller. "In the piping time of peace" you will remember him as a young lawyer of Cincinnati and a member of the Ohio Legislature. Every time this fact is mentioned to him Capt. Brooke smiles, and for the life of me I can't help thinking he slightly blushes.

I alluded a moment ago to Guriey, Gen. McCook's murderer. He is now in the Peniteutiary here under the sentence of death. When the prisoners were hong last Friday, Guriey was remanded with many others to but the time has not yet been decided upon.

the customary honers, barring the salute, which would have roused "Johnny Rebs" and attracted attention to the distinguished party.

After a short sojourn and consultation, they left for the monitor Tecumseh, on board which they were placed. Here the 15-inch gun was tried for the edification of the party. The shells were thrown at the How-

# PROM MISSOURI.

Bebel Atrocities-Lexington Barricaded A Konsas Captain on Retaliation Shelby not Arrived-Interesting Political Intelligence, etc.

m Our Special Correspondent

Sr. Louis, June 19, 1864. The Rebels are still troublesome in the inetrior, war. In the western portion of the State, where Quan-trell's men are dodging about in the bush, not less than across to admit the wheels; and, instead of compens taken by guerrillas and murdered. Their bodies were

which, by the aid of gunboats, he was enabled to do successfully.

Gen. Abererombie arrived here to-day en route for Washington.

During the attack at the White House a Rebel shell penetrated the telegraph office, but the operator, Wm. Bilss, fortunately escaped.

Artillery and Picket Firing on Tuesday—
No Change in Position—A Hebel Buttery Silenced—Gen. Hancock Recovering — President Lincoln's Visit to Grant.

Heatquarters, Wednesday, June 22—5 a m.

Artillery firing on the right and picket skirmishing at various points along the line the whole of yesterday, resulting in the wounding of a few men but causing no change in the position. A battery stationed on an elevated piece of ground in front of Petersburg kept annoying one of our batteries on the left for some time when it consend in return, one of the shells.

After the outrages committed by the Rebels at Makes and survival survey of the shells.

In the road. A party of militiamen were surprised outside of independence a few days after and every man mardered by the geerillas, and muridered. Their bodies were left on the road. A party of militiamen were surprised outside of independence a few days after and every man mardered by the geerillas, and all furough that section we hear of instances of similar cruelty.

There was a scare at Lexington a week ago, caused by a rumor that Joe Skelly had crossed the Osage, bound northward, at the head of 3,000 cavalry. Though the inhabitants of Lexington are principally Secession women and children, yet the garrison there resolved to fight. They erected barricades in the streets of hemp bales, and prepared for a vigorous sesistance at a few hours notice. But the Rebels came not, and the only advantage gained was to restore confidence to Union men, discover many Rebel sympathizers in the town, and wan the Rebels of but warm reception awaiting the mundred of pounds of pounds

sept annoying one of our batteries on the left for some time, when it opened in return; one of the shells exploiding in the midst of the men at the Rebel guns, and causing a cessation of firing on their part.

Gen. Hancock is recovering from his indisposition, and expects to resume the command of his corps in a few days.

Fresident Lincoln paid a visit to Gen. Grant at City Point for Lincoln paid a visit to Gen. Grant at City Point for the 2d Corps pickets.

All the prisoners collected since the army arrived in this neighborhood have been sent to City Point for transfer castward.

FROM GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Lost Mountain Attacked by Hocker and Carried—One Thousand Prisoners and Twelve Cannon Captured—The Rebel

Lost Mountain Attacked The Rebel

Summer. After the outrages committed by the Rebels at Keytosulle, chariton County, took place, a force of sup force for supposed Union troops, under a reputed Capt. Truman, arrived there, and retalized for the Rebels doings by killing several prominent Secessionists. A few days will be conscribing the Rebels of Capt. Truman. Since then it has tenspired that Truman was sort of spy for the Provost Marshal at Macon City, and took the business of retaliation into his own hands, without authority. He has been arrosted, and is in the military prison at St. Joseph. Truman was once a resident of Kanses, and when the deck is laid, it will be impossible to the compension of expansion. Between the deck is laid, it will be impossible to the pathizers of Chariton County in revenge for the outrages of the bashwhackers. Truman is a bold partisan, who imagines it to be his duty to hit a Rebel head wherever he sees once by the top the surface of the bashwhackers. Truman is a bold partisan, who imagines it to be his duty to hit a Rebel head wherever he sees once played the bounds of propriety.

From Jefferson City to Westport, and from Boonville the line partisan, who imagines it to be his duty to hit a Rebel head wherever he sees once played the bounds of propriety.

From Jefferson City

Lost Mountain Attacked by Hocker and Carried One Thousand Prisoners and Twelve Cannon Captured—The Rebel Lines—Latest Accounts from the Prome—Prisoners Arrived at Nashville—Formers Raiders.

Special Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gasette.

Kassivilles, Tenn., June 89, 1864.

The Editor of The Union published the following extra at an early hour this morning:

We have just received information that, on the 16th, Hooker attacked Lost Mountain and carried a portion of the Rebel warks, capturing over 1,000 prisoners and 12 cannon. About 400 of the prisoners are here now and others are expected soon.

Schofield, at 17c, same time, attacked and captured Pine Hill, a highland between Lost and Kenesaw Mountains, from the top of which Sherman counted the houses in Marietta. The Rebels werk and many were captured. The position was subsequently shandoned by our forces.

A note suck on a bayonet, found on the field, bore the following inscription: "You d—d Yankee s—ns of b—hes have killed our old Gen. Polk."

"The Rebel lines are very strong, extending from Lost Mountain to Black Jack Mountain, thus covering both Marietta and the railroad. There are rumors of a battle on the leth, but we have received no confirmation of it."

On inquiry I found that the information contained in."

The most notable political everybody, so see a she in the following inscription:

The most notable political everybody and pounce on wagont trains and small detachments of troops. In this way 17 men, because their camp every day, and pounce on wagont trains and small detachments of troops. In this way 17 men, because their camp every day, and pounce on wagont trains and small detachments of troops. In this way 17 men, because the following inscription:

"The Rebel lines are very strong, extending from Lost Mountain to Black Jack Mountain, thus covering both Marietta and the railroad. There are rumors of a battle on the leth, but we have received no confirmation of it."

On inquiry I found that the information contained in

sistent avowals of Rebel sympathy, and sent to Alton to remain five years, one year of which he is to wear a chain and ball. The court sentenced him to wear chain and ball for five years, but Gan. Rosecrans re-

chain and bain for five years, but teal. Rosecrans re-mitted that part of the soutence for four years. A regiment of enrolled militia has been called out for thirty days' active service, in which the employees of the five leading newspapers are enrolled. Unless the printers are exempted, the papers cannot be issued, and there is considerable apprehension that such an event may ensue. THE FIRST LONG ISLAND REGIMENT .- The

# NAVAL SHIP-BUILDING.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

speak for themselves. A drawing, [clerrity exhibiting the de-fects specified in the statement, accompanied these to Wash-ington. A Commission of Engineers was appointed, as I in-formed you, to sit and report upon those defects. What that heaped upon my head (by those whose criminal caused those defects to exist, for allowing such docu ge to Washington from under my hand; I now submit them to you, for publication in True Transfer, if you think proper, that the public may judge between me and them, as regarde TRIBUNE, if you think proper, what is duty to our country in the present exigency.

Recent developments will, I think, enable the public to

By that judgment I shall be willing to abide. Very truly yours,

New-York, June 23, 1864.

Statement of Some of the Defects in the Construction of the Monitor Naubuc,

Now Being Built at Brooklyn, New-THE HULL.

The iron on the bottom is of very inferior nality; some sheets are | and some |-inch thick, the thin sheets being battered on the edge, to make them appear of the required thickness. The space between the armor and the hall, and between the oak planking and the hull below the armor (D. section 1), is filled in with soft pinewood, and the workmanship is anything though there operations are extended over such a wide but what it should be, the joints being all left open, though there operations are extended to the small bodies that they can only be hunted down in squads. Yet their movements are vent waterlogging, in the event of leakage. Near the marked by some of the most horrible atrocities of the stern, where the fantall joins the hull, is an extremely thirty-five unarmed men have been brutally murdered ing this by lapping the armor-plates well over the weak within two weeks. Twelve teamsters, en route to line of this section, the three plates lap here less than Sedalla from Kansas City about ten days ago were over- one foot; yet the fantail has to support not only its own enormous weight, but the outward bearings of the propellers' shafts, the propellers and rudder. From the arrangement of its position, too, every pitch of the vas sel's bow subjects it to a tremendous strain upward, from the fact of its flat and greatly-extended surface on the water; and every sea rising under and striking it, will produce the same effect. And this construction thus designed and executed in face of the fact that any failure in the stability of the fantail will inevitably disable both rudder and engines.

# THE BOILERS. The quality of the iron put into these is so very in-

ferior that the flanges could not be turned, and conse quently the corners of the boilers had to be patched. The dry pipe is made in sections of rough ca the joints of which are not tight, although half the pipe is below the water line. The steam-chest is about two feet below the dry pipe, and the consequence of any leakage of this pipe would be that water and steam Summer.

Summer.

Summer.

Summer.

After the outrages committed by the Rebels at constant of the men at the Rebel suns, and such as the Rebels of the stellar summer.

Summer.

Summer.

After the outrages committed by the Rebels at constraint of the men at the Rebel suns, and such as the Rebels of the summer.

Summer.

Summer.

After the outrages committed by the Rebels at constraint of the men at the Rebel suns, and such as the results of the men at the Rebel suns, and such as the results of the men at the Rebel suns.

On these pipes are valves, whose wheels are situated in-side the vessel, and manipulated from there. By turning these wheels, the compartments are filled with water to the desired hight to sink the vessel for defense in action; but if they happen to be left open any longer are immediately flooded, to the imminent danger of sinking the vessel; for these compartments are co nected with the hold by 42 pipes of two-inch caliber each (B, Section 1), and pass down behind the lining of the vessel, so completely out of sight that an engi unacquainted with this mode of construction would not be aware of their existence. None of these pipes, se the vessel, are provided with valves or cocks with which to check the flow of water to the hold The kelson (E) is open! from bow to stern, offering free passage to the water; and the floor bearings being perforated with holes 14 inches (C. section 1), the water compartments be nearly full, and the vessel should nite either at bow or stern, the water immediately rushes to The most notable political event of the past week is the end of the compartment filling it to overflowing The most notate pointed event of the Copperhead State
On inquiry I found that the information contained in
the above had reached the city through various sources,
Antional Convention, and the election of delegates to the Chicago
National Convention, The Convention was composed
the extra was being sold on the streets, Capt. R. M.
Goodwin's office. Provost Marshal's department, was
Goodwin's office. Provost Marshal's department, was
present were many who have seen the inside
the public formation contained in the meeting and adjustment of the Copperhead State
Convention, and the election of delegates to the Chicago
the convention, and the public the floor bearings; and each
the event of the copperhead State
Convention, and the election of delegates to the Chicago
the remnants of the Copperhead State
Convention, and the election of delegates to the Chicago
the remnants of the Copperhead State
Convention, and the election of delegates to the Chicago
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the meeting and adjournment of the Copperhead State
Convention, and the election of delegates to the Chicago
the convention, and the public the public the public the meeting and adjustment of the convention was composed
the telson, and through the floor bearings; and each
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the convention, and the object to the Chicago
the convention was composed
the telson, and through the floor bearings; and each the convention of the convention was composed
the telson, and through the floor bearings; and each t

therefore, most leave a greater or less crack at

wiith.

The fantail is liable at any moment to give way and disable the Monitor; her water compartments are admirably calculated to sink her with facility; her boilers are worthless; her construction is botchery, and the whole vessel is a disgrace to the designars, the builders and the department, and will be a disgrace to fix and the department, and will be a disgrace to fix so the condition she is now being built, for she can never live in a rongisea a sincle boar.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 23, 1864.
The iron-clad "New Ironsides" arrived a Arrival of the "New Ironsides" at For